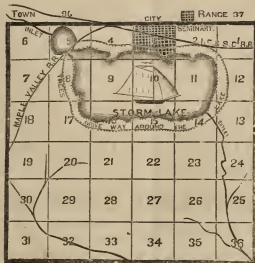


# THE Settler's Guide,



CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF

## Buena Vista Co., Iowa,

IN WHICH IS THE

## City of Storm Lake.

By BARTON & HOBBS,

Real Estate, Tax Paying Agents & Bankers

STORM LAKE, IOWA.

VESTAL & YOUNG, PRINTERS, PILOT OFFICE.

1872.

# Moines Valley Railroad.

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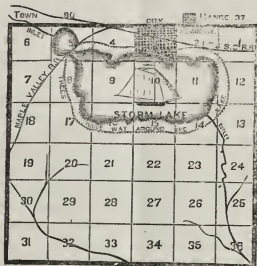


THE EVERETT

I have been told that

the river is

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STORM LAKE, BUENA VISTA CO., IOWA.

2009 05/17/02



11/11/02 11/11/02





# SETTLER'S GUIDE.

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## BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

Buena Vista County lies in the third tier of counties east of the Missouri River, and in the third tier of counties south of the Minnesota State line. It is bounded on the north by Clay, east by Pocahontas, south by Sac, and west by Cherokee, and contains 576 square miles. The surface of Buena Vista County is not a succession of vast levels, where the streams are sluggish and marshes numerous, but it is beautifully undulating prairie, which secures a more thorough drainage, so that while the crops in some of the other States, and especially in Illinois, may be nearly destroyed by standing water in wet seasons, those of this county are exempt from such disasters. The atmosphere is pure, bracing and healthy. The county generally is free from the malarious diseases which are so common to many of the newer States. This salubrity of climate lies at the foundation of the rapid prosperity of Northwestern Iowa.

Fine living streams, abounding with fish, angle through the rich prairies of Buena Vista, giving the farmers an ample supply of pure water for raising stock.

Scarcely any timber is found within a radius of twenty miles, but the citizens of the town and county are awake to their interests, and are planting an abundance of different varieties which in a few years will give the resemblance of an old settled county. Of Orology we need not speak, for not a mountain can be seen here. This county is comparatively new. One year ago scarcely a farm house was visible, now farm houses are beginning to loom up in almost any direc-

tion, showing the results of industry and prosperity, and its population now exceeds *Two Thousand*. It is not surprising with such a climate and such a rich soil, that Buena Vista County is so rapidly settling up.

Crops are grown without fertilizers and all the cereals, vegetables and fruits adapted to the temperate zone are most successfully cultivated. Several enterprising towns are springing up in this county, of which we will speak on another page.

J. B. Calhoun, the able Land Commissioner of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City R. R. Land Company, in giving a description of Buena Vista County, says:

"This county, as its name indicates, presents to the eye a fine view, and that of swelling, unbroken prairie, greater in extent than can be seen in any other portion of Iowa. It contains 16 Townships, or 576 square miles, and lies on the summit dividing the waters flowing into the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. It is the third county in distance east from the Missouri, and also the third south from the Minnesota State line. Its surface is almost entirely a gentle undulating prairie, with narrow belts of woodland along the Little Sioux, which crosses its northern boundary. A few groves also appear near the head waters of the Raccoon, a little east of its center; but the supply of native timber is quite limited. Coal for fuel however, is readily and cheaply furnished from Fort Dodge, about 35 miles east. The streams above mentioned, with that branch of the Maple rising in the southwestern Township, afford with their many affluents, a very evenly watered region, with most excellent drainage. The soil in this county is the usual rich vegetable mould, underlaid by that characteristic drift deposit which is the uniform subsoil of northwestern Iowa, and, from the nature of its admixture of loam and comminuted clay, gives that warmth and mellowness so favorable to the growth of cereal and vegetable productions in this part of the State.

"A prominent feature of this county is Storm Lake, a beautiful body of clear water, covering about 10 square miles

with steep banks and a line of large boulders along its shore, forming a natural wall. Upon the north shore of the lake and on the railroad line, the town of Storm Lake was laid out in August, 1870. A commodious depot and large hotel were soon after erected, and over one hundred dwellings and stores have since been built, a weekly newspaper established, public parks and lake shore drives projected, schools and churches organized, and about 20,000 fruit and shade trees planted. The town already contains nearly 500 inhabitants, and the county 2000. A town called Alta, its site being the highest point on the great divide, will soon be laid off on Section 26, Township 91, Range 38. Newell, a town on Section 17, Township 90, Range 35, has a population of over 200, with two hotels and quite a number of stores and dwellings.

"The Company has town lots for sale at all these places.—Very few of the Railroad Lands in the county have been sold, as the patent titles from the Government to this Company have but recently been received. They now offer for sale for cash, or upon credit, almost every alternate Section in Ranges 36, 37 and 38, at prices from \$4 upward, the average being about \$6 per acre."

#### SOIL.

The soil is a deep, rich loose loam, and capable of enduring a degree of dryness almost incredible. This last quality is attributed not only to the looseness and depth of the soil, but to the nature of the subsoil, which is very porous, allowing the moisture to work up through it, from an indefinite depth, and in conjunction with our heavy dews, sufficient moisture is furnished to keep the crops steadily on their way to maturity.

In Kansas they seem to be predestined to a drouth nearly every other year; more people are leaving that soil and coming back to Iowa, than are going. In some sections of Iowa we may have crops somewhat impaired by the dry summer, but in those cases, it is simply a neglect (or want

of knowledge,) of the farmer. It is where his plowing has been poorly done, and his land improperly cultivated.

Where deep plowing is practiced, no failure need result from the almost entire absence of rain during the growth of a crop. Our soil is from two to six feet deep, and no soil is capable of enduring a severer drouth than this. This quality of soil must attract more and more attention to these fertile lands, as it becomes better understood, affording almost positive assurance against failure to him who manages wisely.

#### PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

This soil is very productive, and adapted to all kinds of grain. Thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre is not an unusual yield. Oats, corn and vegetables do *exceedingly* well. Potatoes are sure and an abundant crop, not only here, but in all Northwestern Iowa. But a few days ago we were shown a specimen of vegetables on exhibition at the *Pilot* office, that was raised in the vicinity of Storm Lake, and for size and quality they surpass anything of the kind that we have ever seen raised in any county. The weight of each variety can be substantiated by our best citizens. Carrots, seven and one-half pounds; beets, fifteen pounds; squashes, sixty-five to seventy-five pounds; turnips, fourteen and one-half pounds; onions, one and one-half pounds; potatoes, two pounds; also corn was grown in the Maple Valley, on sod, that the stalk measured fifteen feet high, and eight feet from the ground to the ear.

In these corn-fields large droves of swine are allowed to roam about at their leisure, the owners entertaining no fear of them destroying a single ear.

#### CLIMATE.

No healthier climate can be found than right here in Buena Vista County. The atmosphere is dry most of the time, pure and bracing, and soon after heavy rains the surface dries with remarkable rapidity. Persons troubled with almost constant colds coming from the East, notice the dif-

ference often sitting in the open air at evening, with perfect impunity.

It is the healthiest part of Iowa, and its climate together with the gently rolling surface of the country, must cause it to remain so. There are no prevailing diseases; no fever and ague; it is not an ague country; not a case was ever known here. There is little to breed disease in such a climate, and Northwestern Iowa must always rank among the first in point of healthiness and productiveness.

#### STOCK RAISING.

This county stands among the first for grazing. The Maple Valley bottoms afford a quality of grass equal to the best, being the blue joint, which is so highly prized for its nutritious qualities. Thousands of tons of hay equal to the best timothy can be put up here at the mere cost of cutting and curing.

The Maple, Coon and Little Sioux rivers, together with the lakes and springs, afford excellent water for stock growing.

In traveling East or West purchase tickets over the New York Central, Michigan Central and Great Western, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Des Moines Valley. They form the cheapest, quickest, and shortest route, making close connections at all the principal places on the route.

#### RAILROADS.

The Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad enters this county in the southeastern part, in Section 24, Township 90, Range 35, and runs in a northwesterly direction, through Section 3, which is situated on the north bank of Storm Lake, thence northwesterly over the "divide" and out of the west line of the county, through Section 18, Township 91, Range 38. This road, only completed about one year ago, is doing a good business. Four trains pass over the line daily, and with its good management and gentlemanly employes, it will soon rank with any in the West.

The Spirit Lake, Sioux Valley and Storm Lake Railroad, surveyed from Storm Lake to Spirit Lake, to connect with the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad at, or near, Jackson, Minnesota, will probably be completed in less than two years, which will give us direct communication with Duluth and Milwaukee. At Storm Lake it will connect with the proposed Western Iowa and Minnesota Railroad, to run to Sac City, Carroll City, Exira, Atlantic; in Cass County, Red Oak, which would give us connections on the southeast to St. Louis, and also give us trade and travel of Western Missouri and Kansas and all the Southwestern Territories.

The Maple Valley Railroad, to run from here to Onawa, and the Storm Lake and Grand Junction Railroad, have also been proposed and will probably be built, making Storm Lake a very important railroad center. With its natural location in Iowa, it cannot be otherwise.

#### CHURCHES AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

Are there any churches and school houses there? This is a question frequently asked by nearly all persons, especially those having families, who contemplate "going west" to better their material welfare. People who live east, having the benefit of the best church and school privileges, and to go to a locality to settle, where they will be debarred from those blessed privileges. It seems to such people, and especially those who deem christianity and education indispensable to the correct growth of mankind and communities, that to move into a section of country where the opportunities of the church, and the school room is not offered would be sin, and an act almost impossible for them to perform. They have grown up to observe them as the very bulwarks and pillars of civil, political, and religious liberty, and free institutions. To remove from them is like retrograding into a state of darkness and bigotry. Our county is comparatively new, yet it has made rapid strides in supplying the wants of churches and schools. Within the past year twenty-six school houses have been erected within the boundaries of

Buena Vista County, so that all sections of the county is supplied and at reasonable distances for children to travel. But one church has been erected in the county, but as soon as spring opens several will be built at Storm Lake. Worship is held every Sabbath in each town, and in the school houses throughout the county. Church organizations are the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches, which are making efforts to raise money to erect churches soon. A Methodist church will also be erected at Newell, ten miles east of Storm Lake. We do not hesitate to say that no county in the West offers better inducements to settlers on these privileges than the county of Buena Vista.

#### SECRET ORDERS.

For the information of all Free Masons and Odd Fellows, who contemplate moving from the thickly settled and over crowded cities of the East, to the beautiful, healthy and enterprising West, to obtain cheap homes for themselves and their posterity, we can truly say that nowhere in the West can you find a more hearty welcome among the brethren than in Buena Vista County. The orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows are really well represented.

They have fully organized lodges at Storm Lake, occupying new and commodious rooms, fitted up in complete style, and are in a most flourishing condition. The Free Masons meet Thursday evenings on or before every full moon, and the Odd Fellows every Saturday evening.

To the members of the orders we say, that in coming to Buena Vista County you will not only find yourselves among friends, always ready and glad to assist and make it homelike and pleasant, but you will find a country unsurpassed for climate and richness of soil in the Union. Again we say, come and settle among us and you will not fail to find the right hand of fellowship and a fraternal greeting extended you.

## CITY OF STORM LAKE.

[Below we extract from the first number of the Storm Lake Pilot, published by Vestal & Young, October 26, 1870. The town at that time was only about sixty days old, as will be seen by the following.—B. & H.]

The first sale of lots in this city took place on the 11th of August, 1870. Previous to that time, a few houses had been erected near the east line of the present plat, but they were located without reference to streets or any other "city like" arrangements. The present location was surveyed and staked off into blocks and lots during the month of July; and on the 11th of August the first lots were sold at public auction. A large number were disposed of and the town commenced its growth with a rapidity that is wonderful. On that day the only building on Lake Avenue was the law and real estate office of Barton & Hobbs. To-day, on the same street we count fifteen good buildings—all business houses—while many other streets, Erie, Cayuga, etc., have built up almost as fast. The city now contains eighty-three houses. This has all been done since the 11th of August, 1870—a period of a little over two months. What other place can show such a like growth?

Storm Lake is located on the north side of a magnificent lake bearing the same name, and the north and south streets extend from the lake to the north line of the section. The bank is irregular—promontories extending out into the water, and the proprietor of the town, John I. Blair, has reserved these points for parks, and has already had the ground plowed, preparatory to planting trees next spring. The largest of these contains about thirty-five acres, and the smallest, about ten acres. Just north of these parks, and touching the lake's bank in places, Mr. Blair has laid out a "shore road," one hundred feet wide, on each side of which he will plant a row of forest trees. This "shore road" extends along the entire south front of the city, and Mr. Blair, with a spirit which entitles him to the highest praise, pro-



poses to extend and grade this road around the entire lake—a distance of fifteen miles—provided the owners of the land bordering on the lake will give him the right of way. And we cannot for a moment entertain the idea that there is an owner who would be so short-sighted as to refuse. Mr. Blair's proposition is to grade and then put on a heavy coat of gravel. What a magnificent drive this would be! fifteen miles behind a fast team on a good pike with a beautiful lake on one side and splendid farms on the other, would be a treat indeed; and we doubt not that all this will be realized in a very few years.

The forest trees, to be planted in the parks next spring, will grow very rapidly, and but few years will have to roll by before they will be places of resort. Under the generous shade happy children will romp and play in their innocence and glee; lovers will whisper words of love while the stars look mildly down and the rippling waves kiss the rock-bound coast; old people will there recount the stories and struggles of youth and manhood, while the sorrowing and bereaved will visit these beautiful parks for meditation and prayer. With gas lamps, nicely graveled walks, rustic settees, fragrant flowers, grassy nooks, shady bowers, and unsurpassed scenery of lake and land, they will be places of most desirable resort, night and day.

The widest street—one hundred and twenty feet, running north and south, is Lake Avenue. Others are one hundred feet, while still others are but eighty. The railroad runs through the city, about one-fourth mile from the lake. The depot is a large two story building, the largest between Dubuque and Sioux City except the one at LeMars. All the lots south of the track are reserved for residences, while those north can be used either for business houses or residences. There is not a lot south of the railroad that does not command a splendid view of the lake and railroad.

It is our firm conviction that Storm Lake is destined to become quite a large city, and that within a few years. It

has the location, attractions, railroad, scenery, and a splendid agricultural country all around it.

### CITY OF STORM LAKE.

Below we give an article on Storm Lake from the Sioux City *Times* of April 29, 1871, by John Brennan, correspondent, who is now associated with the *Sioux City Journal*.— Since that time thirty new buildings have been erected, including one school house, one Catholic church, and money is being subscribed for the erection of the Presbyterian, Universalist, Methodist and Baptist churches. A large and commodious school building will also be built the coming summer:

STORM LAKE, April 29, 1871.

*Editor Times*:—This time I write from the Saratoga of Iowa, a town which, at no distant day, is destined to be the watering place of the Northwest, and the Mecca of the health and pleasure seeker. To write a long letter on the natural beauties of Storm Lake, or any other place, however, I deem as out of place in your columns, and a mild outrage upon the readers of the *Times*, but casting aside the old worn-out style of "blowing," and confining myself to the matter-of-fact, pure and simple, shall claim space in your columns. I deem it a duty we owe to Storm Lake, to the readers of the *Times*, to ourselves and humanity to send forth to the world descriptions of several vacant fields for industry, along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. So much by way of introduction, and shall now proceed with my subject.

#### STORM LAKE

is situated on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, in Buena Vista County, 81 miles east from Sioux City, by rail, and 245 miles west of Dubuque. The town site covers a square mile, stretching northward from the lake whose name it bears. The streets run directly from east to west and

from north to south, and are one hundred feet in width, except Lake avenue, the main thoroughfare, which is 120 feet wide.

#### ITS HISTORY.

I condense from an excellent and ably-written article on the subject, from the pen of Col. W. L. Vestal in the first number of the *Pilot*. The first sale of lots took place on the 11th of August, 1870, when a large number were disposed of at auction. There were, previous to that time, a few cabins built indiscriminately, without regard to town, section or lot lines, but the town actually dates its commencement from the 11th of August, 1870. Since that time eighty substantial houses have been built and the population now is at least three hundred. The prairie has been made to bloom with pleasant gardens, and the streets have been adorned with lines of beautiful trees. In this particular of tree culture, as in many other particulars, I have no hesitation in saying that Storm Lake stands ahead of any other prairie town in Iowa. With a public spirit which is highly commendable, John I. Blair has planted lines of forest trees on most of the public thoroughfares. In company with Mr. Barton I wandered through and examined this embryo forest. No less than fifteen hundred trees have been planted this spring, along the streets and avenues, and now as their green foliage commences to be seen, they present an attractive, aye, an imposing appearance. Encased by strong boards, and planted in lines parallel and cutting each other at right angles as the streets do, they forcibly remind one of long lines of skirmishers deployed upon a mile square.

#### THE PUBLIC PARKS

which have been laid out by Hon. John I. Blair, lie near the margin of the lake. The largest of these parks contains about 35 acres, and the smallest, 10 acres. Their forms are long and irregular, varying in width from 50 to 250 yards and occupying a lake front of nearly half a mile. Men and teams are now engaged plowing these parks, preparing their

soil for trees which are to be planted there immediately. In the larger park 10,000 trees will be planted this spring, and in the smaller one, 5,000. Add to those the 1,500 on the streets and some 1,200 which the citizens are planting or will plant this year, and Storm Lake will have 19,000 trees, as the result of one year's planting. Let towns of higher pretensions, but far less public spirit, make this their example in the matter of decorating their public places.

#### MAIL ROUTES.

Two mails, one eastward and one westward, come in by the Illinois Central Railroad trains, and a daily mail from Denison, running through Ida Grove to Storm Lake, thence to Sioux Rapids, and Spencer, in Clay County, will be established this coming summer.

#### SCHOOLS.

Storm Lake has yet no public school; but a school building to cost \$2,500 will be erected next year. It is understood that the Iowa Land Company will give a section of land to encourage, and upon which to build a theological seminary. The building is to occupy a site immediately north of the town, in view of the lake. In addition to its many advantages to the town, a high school here would be a God-send to the rising generation of Iowa, owing to its health-giving climate and beautiful location.

#### RAILROADS.

For all the present necessities in railroad convenience, the town is amply accommodated by the Illinois Central, which runs westward to Sioux City; and eastward places the town in direct connection with Dubuque and Chicago. Other roads will in time open new fields for her commerce and manufactures, but the Illinois Central, Iowa's backbone, will for all time bear to the eastern markets the endless quantities of farm produce to be shipped from this depot.

The proposed line of road from Storm Lake to Grand Junction, to connect with the Chicago and Northwestern and

Des Moines Valley Railroads, is just now attracting the attention of the citizens of this county and all along the proposed route.

The Maple Valley Railroad, to run from Storm Lake to Onawa, will without doubt be built this summer, as the line has already been surveyed and a 5 per cent. tax voted.

#### THE LAKE.

Immediately south of the town lies the lake, a sheet of water nearly five miles in length and about two miles wide. Singularly and unaccountably enough, instead of lying in a valley and receiving the waters of several streams as other lakes do, Storm Lake is situated on a plateau rising several feet above the level of the surrounding country. Its bottom, unlike most Western lakes, is sand, and its margin rock bound. All grades of sand, from the finest kind used in building to the coarse gravel so useful on streets and sidewalks, can be found there in endless quantities, while granite rocks sufficient to build a new Chicago, lie in huge piles upon its margin. Standing upon its northern side and looking to the south, green velvety slopes, gently undulating, are seen upon the opposite shore, the town stands behind us, the new parks flank us on either side. On the hillside north of town we can see the site of the new seminary, and immediately behind, see the iron horse traveling both ways over the Illinois Central Railroad, while we draw upon our imagination for the termini of two other roads, soon to be constructed, stretching their iron limbs southeastward and southwestward. And when we consider how delightful and romantic the scene now presented by the lake is in all its unnurtured beauty, we must certainly conclude that when further beautified by the works of art now in progress, that it will be one of the most inviting places in the West for the people to make their homes. Its waters teem with fish of many kinds and sizes, but mostly pickerel and buffalo, and it is a fact though it may seem incredible, that at certain seasons of the year these fish are caught in wagon loads.

## INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.

Buena Vista County, of which Storm Lake is the principal town, presents all the inducements that the new settler can desire. A healthy climate, a splendid, rich, loamy soil sufficiently impregnated with sand to make it mellow at all times, while streams of pure water run through nearly every township. Coal from Fort Dodge is delivered at five dollars a ton, and cord-wood sold for five dollars a cord.

All the government lands of this county have been taken up, but good lands, a few miles from town, can be bought at from three to ten dollars an acre. The settler may look for some of the disadvantages peculiar to western life, and western cities, etc., but society after which the heart of civilized man hankers, will be found here, as good as in any rural district of the east. There are two church organizations here, and the Land Company offers a lot to any church organization that will build a house upon it. A mill is about to be constructed, and the farmer can always find a ready market for his grain and other produce.

## BUSINESS FIRMS.

There are in Storm Lake, four houses for the sale of merchandise generally, one hardware and agricultural store, one drug store, one furniture store, two lumber yards, a coal yard, a blacksmith shop, a tinner, a shoemaker, and a painter. There are three hotels and one millinery establishment, four lawyers, one physician and two real estate offices.

## REAL ESTATE.

Barton & Hobbs, agents for the sale of lands of the Iowa Land Company, are the principal real estate dealers of Storm Lake, and if we may judge from the extent of their operations, they are the heaviest real estate firm on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The principal of the firm, Mr. Barton, is well-known wherever he goes, and to whomsoever he speaks the beauties and advantages of Buena Vista County and Storm Lake are his themes. He is a steady

worker, a public spirited citizen, ready at all times to make sacrifices for the good of the community in which he lives, and withal, has a steady eye to business. The Iowa Land Company are fortunate in the possession of such an active and enterprising man as Mr. Barton, for the sale of their lands and the transaction of their business. Mr. S. W. Hobbs is the scientific man of the firm. With a thorough knowledge of lands, laws, and civil engineering, he is a valuable man for the people.

Barton & Hobbs have for sale 250,000 acres of choice farming lands in Buena Vista and adjoining counties, and are agents for the sale of town lots at Storm Lake. Their lands are held at from \$3 to \$10 an acre, and town lots in Storm Lake from \$50 to \$300. They keep on hand a complete abstract of titles in Buena Vista County, pay taxes upon the lands of non-residents and are ever ready to answer all communications in regard to lands, lots, taxes, &c.

Mr. E. I. Sutfin, a young and promising lawyer from Elgin, Illinois, has located here since my last visit. He is highly popular and bids fair at no distant day to stand in the front rank of Iowa lawyers.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Storm Lake boasts of one first-class newspaper, *The Pilot*, edited and owned by Vestal & Young. Both sides of the paper are printed in town, as the proprietors don't believe in patent outsiders. *The Pilot* is all that any town might desire and decidedly a credit to Storm Lake and Buena Vista County.

#### GERMAN COLONIES.

A colony of Germans are located six miles southwest of Storm Lake, and other colonies of the same nationality are about to locate in this vicinity. Indeed, the Germans seem to like this county well, and they have all succeeded who have settled here. The people do all in their power to encourage immigrants, and are ever ready to show them inducements to locate. Strangers coming here would do well

to call at the office of Barton & Hobbs, who are agents for thousands of acres of choice railroad lands, and will be ever ready to direct the settler to his new home.      B.

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## STORM LAKE AND ITS CITY.

*From the Volga Valley Times of Nov. 18, 1870.*

One of the loveliest sheets of water not only in Iowa, but in the world, is Storm Lake, Buena Vista County. It reposes on the bosom of nature like a crystal in an emerald setting—the rich, green prairie coming up to the very bank of the pellucid waters. Not a tree stands upon its shores. Yet there is no monotony; for while at one spot the prairie gradually slopes down to the water's edge, at others rocky bluffs rise to the height of twenty or thirty feet. The water is of unknown depth—a sounding line having already been sent down seventy feet without touching bottom.

Storm Lake consists in reality of two lakes—the eastern one about four miles long and two miles wide, and the western one about a mile and a half long and a half mile wide. The two are connected by a channel about one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide.

When the Iowa Falls and Sioux City railroad was surveyed through this section, the shore of Storm Lake was fixed upon as the site of a station which should soon develop into a promising town. John I. Blair, the proprietor of the land, staked off a portion of the handsomest land on the northern border of the lake into blocks and lots; and the first sale was made on the 11th of August. Certain promontories or points jutting out into the lake, the proprietor reserved for parks, and has already plowed them preparatory to planting them in trees next season. North of these parks, between them and the city, and touching the lake shore in some places, Mr. Blair has laid out a lake shore road, one hundred feet wide, on each side of which he also intends to



plant a row of trees. He promises to grade the road and embower it in the way all around the lake—thus making a beautiful drive of fifteen miles—providing other owners of land bordering on the lake will give him the right of way.

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## OTHER TOWNS IN THE COUNTY.

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### SIOUX RAPIDS

is a thriving little town, in the north part of the county, and twenty miles north of Storm Lake. Is very pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Little Sioux River. It contains a population of 150, has a good water power, and at present is the county seat.

### NEWELL.

The town of Newell is situated ten miles east of Storm Lake, and four and a half miles west of the east line of the county; has a population of 250; contains two hotels, one ably edited newspaper, published by J. T. Long, several stores, dwellings, and some excellent business men.

### ALTA STATION,

six miles west of Storm Lake. Is situated on Sec. 26, Township 91, Range 38. This is on the "divide," and is the highest point between the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, being 915 feet above the former, and 432 above the latter. Is surrounded with as fine farming lands as can be found in the State of Iowa. The town will be laid out during the summer of 1872.

## STORM LAKE.

*From the first number of the Storm Lake Pilot, Oct. 26, 1870.*

The lovely sheet of water which lies to-day calmly at the south front of our city, has been the theme of many a magazine and newspaper article, and still the subject seems as new to us as though the lake had just been discovered lying in the lap of this grand old ocean of prairie. There it is, as beautiful a body of water as dances to the promptings of the gentle breeze, or dashes its waves against its "rock-bound coast." Each time we take a walk along its banks, we enjoy the scene presented better than before, and see new beauties in its surroundings. To us it is simply grand and peculiar. Not a tree ennumbers its shores, but the rich prairie comes up to the very brink, the bluffs in some places rising to the height of thirty feet, while at other places the prairie gradually slopes down to the water's edge. The bank around the lake is lined with boulders ranging in size from one as large as a sugar hogshead down to the proper size for bouldering gutters, walks and streets. In numerous places there are inexhaustible quantities of the best gravel and building sand. The water is of unknown depth. The deepest sounding which was ever taken was with a line about seventy feet in length. The circumstances which led to the sounding were these: During the winter the lake freezes over solid, and teams pass over on the ice. A few years ago a farmer with his team crossed over from the south to the north side in the morning. It was in the spring, and the ice was fast becoming weak. When he attempted to return home in the evening, the ice gave way when he had reached the middle of the lake, and his horses and wagon went to the bottom or somewhere else, while he narrowly escaped a watery grave. A line was then procured about seventy feet long, a lead attached and lowered, but "no bottom" was the report.

The time will come, and it is not far distant, when this lake will bear upon its bosom water craft of every kind. Already there is a \$500 sail boat afloat, and a stock company is being formed to build a neat little steamer to be used for purposes of pleasure and profit. That part of the lake just east of Point Lookout will furnish a splendid harbor and haven for crafts of every description, while the beach there is just the thing for a good wharf and landing. The outlet of the lake is at the east end. Previous to last year there was no outlet. The excessive rains of that year raised the water to such a height that it cut its way through a bank and flowed down the ravine. Mr. Hughlin, of Madison County, is making preparations to erect a substantial grist mill of two run of burrs, at the outlet, where the water is sufficient to propel a large mill at all seasons of the year. Mr. H. can congratulate himself on securing that location. As there is no grist mill within twenty miles of this place, it gives him the trade of a large territory.

We have made every effort to ascertain when and under what circumstances this body of water came to be called Storm Lake, but so far, no positive and reliable information has been obtained. There is an Indian tradition to this effect: Once upon a time a tribe of Indians were traveling through this part of the State, and early in the evening pitched their wigwams upon its banks, preparatory to camping for the night. They found some rudely constructed canoes, and a party of young "braves" shoved out from the shore for the purpose of fishing. While thus engaged a storm suddenly came up and the boats were driven seaward, and their occupants capsized and sent to the fishing grounds (or lakes) of another world. The wigwams were leveled to the ground, and the entire tribe were left in a sorry plight for the night. Next morning they named the lake Storm Lake, and left its banks to further prosecute their journey.

Another story is that when the Government surveyors were at work around the lake, they were overtaken by a

storm which played havoc with their camping arrangements, and they christened it with its present name. How true or false these stories may be, we know not. The probabilities are that the real reasons why it is called Storm Lake are among the world's "lost arts." On some of the first maps of the Territory of Iowa it is called "Boyer Lake," and was supposed to be connected with Boyer River. This is not the case, as the "divide" between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers lies and extends between the western end of the lake and the Boyer River.

There are really two lakes connected by a strait or channel about sixty feet wide, one hundred feet long, and ten feet deep. The Eastern, or larger lake is four miles long, and will average two miles in width, and its shores are free from bogs or swamps. The smaller, or Western lake is about one mile and a half long, and one-half mile wide.

In 1869, our valued friend, Hon. A. R. Fulton, traveled through this part of the State as special correspondent of the *Iowa State Register*. On the 4th day of May of the year named, he wrote a letter dated on the banks of the lake, which gives so much valuable information of the early settlements of this part of the country, and so well describes the lakes, fishing, &c., that we transfer a portion of the letter to our columns:

"The first settler in this vicinity was Daniel B. Harrison, who came about two years ago, and located near the west end of the lake. Soon after, George Holt came and settled in the same vicinity. James Luddington was an early settler on the north side of the lake. There are now ten families whose houses are in sight of each other around the lake, and a school district has been organized, with J. A. P. Harlan, Esq., as sub-director. Mrs. W. S. Harlan taught a small school last winter. A school house is to be built this season, as there are now about twenty persons of school age in the settlement. Rev. Thomas Whiteley, of the Des Moines M. E. Conference, preached the first sermon on the 4th day of Oct., 1868, and is now about to organize a society. He has a circuit of fifty-four miles up and down the Little Sioux river, and has now undertaken the extra labor of breaking the

"bread of life" to the infant settlement here. His success may be judged from the fact that some fourteen persons will become members of the organization. Occasional religious services are held at the houses of the settlers.

The settlers here procure their building material at Carroll, forty-eight miles south, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and at the saw-mills twenty miles distant, on the Little Sioux River. The nearest fuel is on Coon River, some ten miles distant, except the small clumps of willow found around the borders of the lake. Most of this, however, disappeared during the last winter. Good well water is obtained at a moderate depth all over this region. All the Government land is taken in the immediate vicinity of the lake, though there is a considerable quantity yet in the county, but settlers are rapidly taking it up.

But your readers will want to know something more about Storm Lake. We find it on some maps spelt Stormy Lake, but this is believed to be a misnomer. All the settlers prefer to call it Storm Lake. Including a small lake connected with the main one by a deep channel some sixty feet wide, it is nearly five miles long east and west. The width of the main lake is something over two miles, and it probably occupies not less than one-fourth of township 90, range 37. A great portion of the bank, especially on the north side, is a nearly perpendicular bluff, ranging from two to fifteen feet high above the water's edge. In other places the prairie slopes gradually down to the water. The bottom of the main body, so far as ascertained, is composed of sand and gravel, with many large boulders near the shore, especially around the bluff portions of the bank. The water of the main lake is very deep, and in fact its depth has not yet been ascertained. A lead and line lowered to the depth of sixty feet failed to reach the bottom. The surface usually has a blue color, reflecting that of the sky, and when the weather is calm, it is quite smooth. When high winds prevail, the waves often roll five or six feet high, and the roaring and dashing of the waves can then be heard several miles away. The rolling prairie comes up to the lake on nearly all sides, with a few little patches of willow here and there around the border. The peninsula partially separating the two portions of the lake, was formerly covered with a considerable growth of willow. The small part of the lake at the west end, connected with the main body by the channel above mentioned, is about a mile and a half long, by a half mile wide. The

central portion of it is from ten to twenty feet deep. A large portion of the shallow part produces a species of reed, or cane, which grows to the height of eight or ten feet; and here is the paradise of muskrats, as well as of ducks, swans, and various other kinds of water fowl. Still further toward the south end of the bay, or small part of the lake, the water becomes quite shallow, with a kind of grass growing in the bottom, and here at the present time is the paradise of fishermen, as we shall show by our own observation and experience.

Yesterday evening we joined a party of five, who went out in a couple of small and rudely constructed boats, for the purpose of spearing fish. We pushed off up the lake perhaps nearly two miles to the shallow portion, where the good fishing grounds were reported to be. Only one of our party, a young German trapper named Micle Delp, seemed to be familiar with the situation. He led us directly to the spot, where, only a couple of hours before he had caught in thirty minutes, forty buffalos, which looked as they lay on the beach, as if they might be the patriarchs among the funny tribes of Storm Lake. Just at dusk we arrived in a part of the water where it seemed that thousands of these gay old fellows of Storm Lake had come up for a grand gala night. We had gone there surely with no very serious intentions, for we had armed ourselves only with a couple of very indifferent spears. In less than one hour we took in forty, weighing from fifteen to thirty-five pounds each. Having enough for all hands—nearly a thousand pounds in all—we concluded to return. By this time the light on the boat we were in had gone out. Having the larger craft we had taken in the greater part of the fish. By this time a brisk wind was blowing, and the night was quite dark. The little craft with the light and three men aboard, took the lead, while our boat with the same number as a crew, and loaded down with fish, undertook to follow. The distance to the landing was some two miles. The wind blew a heavy gale against us, and the little boat soon left us behind out of sight. We lost our course for a short time, and as the waves rolled so as to endanger the safety of our frail craft, we did not venture far out, and thought for a time that we were "at sea," at least for the night, as we could not even get to shore. At last our companions of the other boat, having landed, hoisted a friendly light, which we saw dimly glimmering in the distance. We pulled against a strong

head-wind for the beacon on the shore far down the lake, and at last worked through the channel to the mainland. By this time there was a lull in the storm, yet the billows were still rolling in regular sea-fashion, while the waves were dashing furiously over the rocks around the shore. We remembered the adage of Poor Richard—that,

“Vessels large may venture more,  
But little boats should keep near the shore,”

and so we kept along as near the land as we deemed prudent, still keeping the light in view, while an occasional wave dashed over our larboard side. At last, after several hours of hard labor, our little vessel, having weathered the gale, carried her inexperienced crew and piscatory cargo, safely to the land. Such is our fishing experience in Storm Lake, and our only regret is that we cannot send *our share* of the fish to our friends in Des Moines. One of the largest would furnish a fine breakfast dish at the “Savery.”

In May, fishermen catch the species of fish called buffalo, while later in the year pickerel is caught in large quantities. Black bass is also quite common. While we write this sentence, a gentleman is passing our office window with a fine lot of fish, one of which will weigh at least ten pounds. Ducks, geese, chickens, and other game, is plenty in and around the upperlake. With fishing, hunting and trapping, the sportsman can find a paradise here at the proper seasons of the year.

At our request, Judge Fulton kindly examined the records in the State Land Office, at Des Moines, and has sent us the following letter as the result of his investigation:

DES MOINES, Sept. 21, 1870.

EDS. PILOT:—Upon examination of the field-notes of original survey at the State Land Office here, I find the following facts in reference to township 90 of range 37—being the township in which Storm Lake is situated:

The exterior, or town lines of that township, were surveyed by John Parker, in May, 1855. The sub-division, or sectionizing of the township, was commenced June 28th, and finished July 9th, 1855, by William W. Smith, as United States Deputy Surveyor. His assistants were, Conrad Weary and William S. Wesley, chainmen; and William Hoppi, axeman and flagman.

According to the field-notes, the lake is situated in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 16. At the close of his notes, the Surveyor gives the following "general description of the township:"

"This township is entirely prairie—surface gently rolling, soil first rate. A beautiful lake is situated in the northwest part of the township, covering the whole or in part, eleven sections, and draining a large proportion of the township; water clear, and along the margins, shallow. The bank on the northern and eastern sides rolling, and the whole abounds with large boulder rocks. No outlet that we discovered."

The surveyors mention no name for the lake. I have consulted some authorities of an earlier date than the Government surveys, and the result will show that the map makers in those days had very crude notions of this interesting portion of our State. Nicollet's map, published in 1842, represents the lake now known as "Storm Lake," as being drained on the east by a branch of Raccoon River, and on the west by Boyer River. In 1845, a map of Iowa was published by Willard Barrows, then of Rockingham, Scott county. On this map the lake is represented as being drained by Boyer River, and is called on the map "Boyer Lake." It is also marked as being thirty miles long, and eighteen miles wide! The Treaty Line of 1830, with the Sac, Fox and Sioux Indians, made at Prairie du Chien, is represented on this map as running in a southwesterly direction lengthwise through the middle of the lake. A few miles to the northeast a group of small lakes is shown with the name "1000 Lakes." Such was the knowledge of the geography of this portion of Iowa a quarter of a century ago! I find nothing showing the origin of the present name.

Yours Respectfully, A. R. FULTON.

Two or three weeks since we addressed a note to a gentleman in Dubuque, who is reported to be in possession of the facts why Storm Lake is so named, but as yet we have received no reply.

There is much more which might be said about this beautiful lake, but this article has already extended itself to a greater length than we intended, and we must reserve further remarks for a future issue.



## HOMESTEAD LAW.

Below we give in full the Homestead law, for the benefit of those who are desirous of securing a home in that way. In this county no more Homestead land can be taken; but in Lyon, Osceola and Sioux counties, there is Government land for actual settlers. They are being rapidly taken up, so that in one or two years hence very few claims will be left. The United States Land Office for these counties is at Sioux City. Hon. G. H. Wright is Register, and W. R. Smith Receiver.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That any person who is the head of a family, or has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid or comfort to its enemies, shall, from and hereafter the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal sub-division of the public lands, and after the same shall be surveyed; *Provided,* That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in the district in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said Register or Receiver, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have per-

formed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use or benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death; shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid; and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then in such case, he, she or they, if at any time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law. *And provided further*, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of the said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time have their domicile, sell said lands for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose, and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract book\* and plats of his office, and keep a registry of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable for the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patents therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the filing of the affidavit as required in the second section of this act, before the expiration of five years as aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the Register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then, and in that event the lands entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire more than 160 acres, under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulation, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary to carry its provisions into effect; and that registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be by them construed to enlarge the maximum compensation now prescribed by law for any register and receiver; *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act be so constructed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever, with existing pre-emption rights: *And provided further*, That all persons who may have filed their application for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act, are entitled to all the privileges of this act: *Provided further*, That no person who has served or may hereafter serve for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefit of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the 5th section of an act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes

against the United States, or for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act, from paying minimum price, or the price to which the same may be graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of five years and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivations provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

LATE U. S. LAW IN REGARD TO SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the United States, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, and every seaman, marine, and officer or other person, who has served in the Navy of the United States, or Marine in the Corps, or revenue marine, during the rebellion for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any Register or Receiver of any land office required by law, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States wherever public lands have been or may be granted by Acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed, and all the provisions of said Acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this Act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary therefor.

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WE addressed a letter to Wm. R. Smith, Receiver of the United States Land Office at Sioux City, for correct infor-

mation in regard to Homestead Lands and he gave us permit to publish the same:

U. S. LAND OFFICE, }  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA, NOV. 27, 1871. }

MESSEES. BARTON & HOBBS, Storm Lake, Iowa:

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 21st inst., requesting an article on Government Lands, subject to the operations of the Homestead Law, in Northwestern Iowa, or that portion of it comprised in this Land District, for insertion in a pamphlet now in process of publication by you, illustrating the resources of this part of the State, is received. In compliance with your request we furnish you some items that may possess interest to those seeking homes on Government vacant lands, particularly as it is generally believed that the chances for obtaining homesteads in this Land District are exhausted. Strictly speaking there is but very little Government Land left but what there exists some sort of a claim.

Our plats show there is scarcely a township in the District but what is so absorbed. Notwithstanding the above statement, last month (October) there were more Homesteads taken than in any previous month in the history of the office. The explanation consists in the fact that the pre-emption which exist in almost every county in the District, are being transmuted into Homesteads by those intending actual and bonafide settlement, and who do not desire or have not the means to consummate their entry under the Pre-emption Law. Pre-emption filing as now ruled upon, to-wit, permitting the filing of Pre-emptions on top of Pre-emptions and Homesteads in like manner gives the settler no definite time to make preparations to get on his land, and as a protective measure he is forced to Homestead. The chances of Homesteading may be pretty accurately estimated by the amount of land held under existing Pre-emptions; though of course such estimate must include those Pre-emptors who hold valid claims and will Homestead the same. In the opinion of the local officers there exists about 200,000 acres, situated mostly in Osceola County, that are held in that way. It is

believed that many of the tracts so held are not held by qualified pre-emptors which might be secured by actual settlers as homesteads. In addition to the above chances there are those who have taken homesteads without any fixed or definite plans or knowledge of what is required of them under the Homestead Law, and who are ready most any time to abandon or relinquish their claims as convenience or impulse may suggest, which offers another chance to actual settlers to secure homesteads on the public domain in Northwestern Iowa.

Very Truly Yours,

GEO. H. WRIGHT, Register,  
WM. R. SMITH, Receiver.

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IN traveling either east or west, purchase tickets via Des Moines Valley Railroad, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Michigan Central and Great Western Railroad and New York Central Railroad, then you have a chance to view the Niagara Falls, the magnificent structure of the Suspension Bridge, and the many important towns along these lines.

## A WORD TO THE LANDLESS.

So much has been said upon this subject that we deem it unnecessary to undertake to offer any better inducement for young men to come West than will be found in the following, from A. R. Fulton, Secretary of the Iowa Board of Immigration:

"During the year ending June 30, 1869, the Government of the United States disposed of to individuals, 5,989,574.21 acres of the public land, a large proportion of which was entered by settlers under the homestead law. Of these lands, 348,148.58 acres were located in Iowa. Thus, by the operation of our beneficent land system, not less than *sixty thousand* farms were in one year added to the agricultural freeholds of the United States—nearly double the entire number of land owners in England, according to the British Census of 1861. We now have in the United States an aggregate of over *five and a half millions* of land owners, not less than *four millions* of whom are agricultural freeholders. In no other country in the world have so large a proportion of the citizens an absolute interest in the soil, and indeed, history furnishes no parallel. This distribution of the landed proprietorships of the nation places in the hands of a free people the complete control of their own political and social destiny. In Iowa there is still room for many thousands more who may see proper to come and secure new homes at low prices on our broad rich prairies, with every reasonable assurance of health, wealth, education, and freedom for all who will only exercise ordinary industry. There is still in Iowa uncultivated land enough for *three hundred and sixty thousand* farms, of eighty acres each! If the toiling millions of the East who are doomed to incessant labor and the practice of the strictest economy to secure the absolute necessities of life, could only behold the millions of acres of rich untilled Iowa prairies, they would certainly

spare no effort to place themselves in positions of independence. The immortal bard has said—

‘There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.’

“Now is the golden opportunity for young men of the crowded East, where the avenues of manly independence are already closed against them, to secure with the limited means which they may command, homes on the virgin soil of Iowa, where in a few years they may become wealthy, influential, and independent farmers. Remaining where they are, the great majority of them must live out their days as dependent laborers on the lands of others. It is for such now to choose whether it is best to remain tenants under exacting landlords, or become independent freeholders on far better farms of their own. Very little capital, as we have shown, will suffice to begin with now, but it will not do to wait long. It should be the ambition of every young man in this country to own at least a small tract of land. If he be inclined to agricultural pursuits, he should at least secure forty acres, which in Iowa may cost him two or three hundred dollars now, but that amount *in land*, will in the end prove better to him than a thousand dollars in greenbacks, or even in gold! Some may deny the proposition, but the world will have it so, nevertheless, that land parchments are patents of respectability, if not of nobility, and entitle their owners to special consideration. Young men of the East, clerking in stores, or toiling on other men’s farms, look around you and see if this is not the case. Under the feudal system, William the Conqueror, divided the lands of England among his favorite chieftains, and a record was made in the Domesday Book of all the landed estates of the realm. To-day less than *one six hundredth* of the population of England own all the land, and the number of her land owners is constantly diminishing. Long ago the Domesday Book was closed in that country, and before many years it will also be practically closed to the man of limited means in this. We therefore say to the landless, do not wait.



WHEN TO COME WEST.

"This depends much upon the circumstances of the party emigrating. It is generally best for those who have means for providing a comfortable subsistence to come in the fall, say in September or October. They will then have time to select their locations, build houses, and make other necessary preparations before winter. During the winter months they can do much in the way of fencing and preparing for work in the spring. Those who come in the spring, say in April, by commencing immediately, may still have time to do much towards opening a farm. A small house, that will do for summer, may be built in a few days. Some breaking may be done, and a crop of "sod corn" planted, which may yield from ten to twenty bushels per acre, besides a good supply of fodder for stock. When breaking is done early, the corn is planted by dropping it in the furrows after the plow, or by cutting into the sod with an axe or hatchet, dropping the seed into the crevice and covering by stepping upon it. It requires no further attention until it is harvested, and then rarely fails to repay amply for the labor of planting. Prairie should be broken between the end of winter and the first of August, so that the sod may have time to decay, and be ready for the next year's crop. The last General Assembly of Iowa passed a herd law, which authorizes the people of any county, by vote, to prohibit stock from running at large. This law will, doubtless, be adopted by the counties not favored with good supplies of timber for fencing, and in this case no enclosure will be needed, except barn-yards.

"The following figures will give a general idea of the necessary outfit for working a farm of forty acres:

Team (oxen or horses).....	\$150 to \$300
Wagon and yoke or harness.....	100 " 150
Plow .....	20 " 30
Cultivator and harrow .....	20 " 40
Other necessary implements.....	10 " 20
	<hr/>
	\$300      \$540

"For farming on a larger scale, a combined mower and reaper would be necessary. A good reaper is sufficient for cutting the grain on from 150 to 200 acres each season. It is usual for neighbors to unite in the purchase of a reaper and mower, and use it in common.

"Persons coming to Iowa need not bring with them any of the machinery or implements necessary for farming, as everything in that line can be obtained here more cheaply than they can have them shipped from the East, and of a quality much better adapted to Iowa farming. The plow used by the Eastern farmer would not answer in the West. In every town here there are agents and dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, from a threshing machine down to a hand-rake or garden hoe.

"If it is contemplated to locate in a new and sparsely settled portion of the State, it may be advisable to bring a supply of choice garden and flower seeds. The good judgment of those coming West will suggest the propriety of introducing such varieties of grains, fruits, vegetables, shrubs, flowers, and useful plants as may be easily brought along, not forgetting those things which will ornament and beautify their new homes. In grappling for wealth, or for the substantials of life, the finer sensibilities are not to be ignored.

#### HOUSES AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

"Since railroads have penetrated to nearly all parts of the State, the difficulties of procuring building material have, in a great measure, disappeared. If the settler has his family with him, the first thing to be done, after securing his land, is to provide shelter for them. The manner of doing this, of course, depends upon circumstances. If he should locate where he can procure suitable timber, he may build a temporary cabin of logs; or, he may obtain pine lumber and nails at the nearest railroad station, and put up a small house in less than a week, at a cost of from \$50 to \$100. A cheap, but durable kind of thatched roof

has just been invented and introduced by Mr. Lionel Foster, of Burlington, Iowa, which promises to diminish very materially, the expense of building in our prairie country. It dispenses with all lumber in the roof, except rafters, the other materials used being straw or prairie grass, and a composition, of which coal tar is the principal ingredient. The cost of the material is said not to exceed \$1.75 per square of 100 feet. Cheap houses are also supplied ready made, in Chicago, and shipped over the several lines of railroads to the various stations in Iowa."

#### PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following is nearly the average rates for pine lumber at Storm Lake: Dressed flooring, \$30 to \$45 per thousand; dressed siding, \$25 to \$30 per thousand; rough barn siding, \$23 to \$25 per thousand; fencing, \$27 per thousand; joists and scantlings, \$28 per thousand; shingles, \$4 to \$5 per thousand; lath, \$4 per thousand. In towns near the Mississippi River the prices are somewhat lower; while at some points in the western part of the State, they may be a little higher than the above figures. The prices of lumber, as of other commodities, also vary according to the supply and demand.

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### COMING WEST.

How often we have heard people from the Eastern States, when alighting from the cars at Storm Lake, exclaim, "What a beautiful country! how singular it is that such rich land lies uncultivated." But when they are told that scarcely a year ago, no railroad was here, hardly a farm house could be seen, they are again surprised to see a young and prosperous city, and the many farm houses that dot the prairie in almost every direction. Thousands of acres of land have been disposed of to parties who will make actual settlement as

soon as spring approaches, and commence the foundations of their new and beautiful homes, that they can call their own. Soon they will have their farms under cultivation, a neat and commodious house erected, surrounded with a fine grove, and all will be peace, happiness and prosperity. We have thousands of acres more of the same quality of land that we offer for sale, and now is the time to avail yourself of the privileges and benefits of securing a good home at a very little expense before the land will raise to such a price that a man with limited means will not be able to secure the rich inheritance now offered. Leave the rocky hills and worn out soil of the New England States, and come where you can purchase a home for half its value, accumulate for your children, and breathe the pure and healthy air of Buena Vista.

It takes but two to three years to get a farm under cultivation, and covered with the rustling corn and waving grain. Soon you can be living at your leisure, and your crops and stock bringing you in a handsome reward. Hundreds of energetic young men are realizing the same, and plenty of room and chances for more.

#### SHALL I GO WEST?

"If you have ordinary health, determination, self-reliance, energy and ambition,—*yes*. If you have a little money it will help you to start; but if you are willing to work, and determined to succeed, you can make your way without much money. But if you suppose you can come West, and sit idly down, and find the greenbacks rolling themselves into your pockets, you had better not come. Or, if you suppose you are smart enough to come West and make a living by trading jack-knives, and other things, with the unsophisticated inhabitants, we would advise you not to come, especially if you have any capital to start with. Stay where you are, and keep what you have got. The unsophisticated inhabitants consist principally of energetic, ambitious, adventurous, wide-awake-people from the Eastern States. More of the same kind are wanted.

"If you are young and strong, and have no profession or trade, come West and buy some land, and have some spot of earth you can call your own. Don't content yourself with the idea of being a clerk, and measuring ribbon and tape all your days. Leave woman's business alone. Give her a fair field.

"Make a man of yourself. You can be a great deal more of a man, and just as much of a gentleman, seated on a reaper driving four first-rate horses, in a three hundred and twenty acre wheat field, as you can behind a counter in a city store. Especially if you are a farmer's boy, don't be guilty of the supreme folly of going off to the village or city, in quest of some employment which you fancy is more genteel than farming. It is not there. And every town and city, both East and West, is already overrun with such persons. But start a Western farm, and if there is any good in you it will manifest itself, and if you are good for nothing, it matters little where you are.

#### WHAT DO I NEED TO BRING WITH ME?

"All of your friends, provided they are of the kind described in our first answer. Perhaps we might add, your religion also, as that is sometimes forgotten.

"But you do not need to bring farm implements, or furniture for housekeeping, as you can supply yourself here at almost any station on the railroad; and in some cases at less than the freight from the East would cost you. Besides, the farm implements you get here are especially adapted to the country and the soil. For instance, you would very likely throw your cast-iron Eastern plow into the river, after you have tried it in this soil alongside of a light, polished steel, Western plow. You can bring with you to advantage your clothes, table linen, books, and some flower seeds, your keepsakes and heirlooms; but sell there whatever is bulky and heavy, if you have a long distance to come.

## EXPENSES OF COMING WEST.

"The following were the first-class rates of fare in April, 1871, from the places named to Chicago:

Portland, \$24.50. Boston, \$24.00. Montreal, \$22.75.  
 New York, 22.00. Philadelphia, 20.00. Buffalo, 15.50.  
 Toronto, 15.50. Detroit, 8.50. Pittsburgh, 14.00.  
 Columbus, 11.40. Cincinnati, 11.45. Indianapolis, 7.10.

Second-class fares vary from \$2.00 to \$5.50 less than the above rates.

"The fares from Chicago to the lands in Iowa, vary from \$11 to \$21."

## TERMS OF SALE OF RAILROAD LANDS.

The lands of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Land Company we can now offer for sale upon short credit, long credit, or for cash, as follows: The short credit rate is the standard price per acre, from which a deduction of ten per cent. is made to those who purchase for cash, and an addition of ten per cent. is made to the short credit price to those who wish to avail themselves of the long credit plan. Short credit example: say 40 acres at \$5 per acre, the principal payable one-fourth down and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest in advance each year.

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
Cash payment.....	\$9.00.	\$50.00.
In one year.....	6.00.	50.00.
In two years.....	3.00.	50.00.
In three years.....		50.00.

The same land may be purchased for \$180, all cash; and upon the long credit plan as follows: Forty acres, at \$5.50 per acre, one-fifth down, with six per cent interest on the remainder. The next year a payment of the interest only, and the balance in two, three, four and five years:

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
Cash payment.....	\$10.50.	\$45.00.
One year.....	10.50.	
Two years.....	7.80.	45.00.
Three years.....	5.70.	45.00.
Four years.....	2.40.	45.00.
Five years.....		45.00.

## TIMBER AND FUEL.

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### TIMBER AND PRAIRIE.

From the ably edited paper, the Cherokee *Times*, we clip the following:

"There can be no doubt that the lack of timber on these wide prairies has been the chief obstacle to their speedy settlement. Men have become so habituated to a lavish use of timber, that the immense quantities they have been in the habit of destroying needlessly, they consider indispensable. When a man, fresh from the woody regions of the old States, sees these timberless plains for the first time, he is struck with a sense of dreariness, and utterly at a loss to conceive how farms can be made on them, with houses etc. It is antipodal to everything he has been accustomed to, and completely upsets his philosophy. In the woods, the earliest wants of the pioneer are satisfied by timber. He builds his little cabin, and warms it up with huge fagots, from his fallow. He taps the maple and makes such quantities of sugar as he chooses, sows his crop among the stumps and protects it by a strong built fence. On the prairie he can do none of these, as there is not the material to do it with, and the absence of that material is the terrible ogre that frightens him. But these fears, though apparently well founded, are in reality overdrawn. We admit that fairly distributed quantities of timber in nicely distanced belts, interspersed with our beautiful prairies, would have been an incalculable advantage to the settlers, especially at first, but when the choice is limited to either

the unbroken forest or the naked prairie, having seen both, and knowing what we speak, we unhesitatingly declare for the prairie. Pioneer life in any form is surrounded with many hardships, but the man who exhausts his strength in a warfare with huge elms and oaks, spends the life of a galley slave in comparison to the man who chooses his home on these wide, denuded plains. The facility with which a farm is made here, strikes an old woodsman with feelings akin to what might be imagined by one accustomed to a handflail, then shown a large thresher under full speed. It bewilders him; he sees it is a *fact*, yet it is so contrary to his experience, he for some time is unable to accept it for truth.

“There are numerous examples here of men putting a 100 acres of raw prairie under plow their first year, and moving in with a large stock of cattle and horses. In the bush this would be impossible, 10 acres neatly chopped is a fair winter's work. Therefore to chop 100 acres would require the employment of about ten hands during the winter; to clear them fit for a crop would be a gigantic undertaking, costing not less than \$20 per acre for the entire job, while on the prairie \$300 will pay for the work. Then the bush farmer must dig among stumps about ten years, by which time, if his farm is equal to prairie lands, his fences at least are rotted and gone. Neither can the bush farmer keep stock, in large numbers, winter feed is too scarce. The actual requirements of timber are but few. A small outlay for a house, lumber for which can be had at distances nowhere exceeding 40 miles, and usually but a few from these lands is really all the timber that is indispensable to a beginner. If a load of timber is required to meet certain exigencies that it may be had by a day's drive is certainly nothing very serious, and a few days each year may be easily devoted to getting in a few loads of timber, while coal as fuel, at the low price of six dollars per ton, can be had the year round. Our friends in the woody countries of the East may rest



assured that an absence of timber is more favorable to the first settlers than the over supply of their woods."

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### GROWTH OF TIMBER IN IOWA.

We extract the following from that most excellent paper the *Sioux City Journal*:

"A. R. Wright, of this city, who has given a good deal of thought and calculation to the growth of timber in Northwestern Iowa, asserts that cottonwood, maple and some other kinds of timber, are more profitable crops than either wheat or corn. Any person who has lived at any given locality in Iowa for ten years can look back upon the green prairies of ten years ago, and now see the same prairies covered with groves, ten, twenty and even thirty feet in height. When this story is told to a stranger it seems a mystery to him why a region so favorable to the growth of timber is scarce in groves and forests. The explanation is a very simple one: the prairie fires in course of ages, have swept over these prairies retarding vegetable life generally, and killing the infant trees almost as soon as they appeared above the surface of the earth. Were it not for these fires the probability is that the whole West would be one immense forest. Although we are powerless to prevent these fires, we are able to a certain extent, to control them; and the Power which sees fit to destroy the spontaneous growth of timber has supplied us with artificial means to protect that which we plant. Thousands of saplings can be had for the labor of pulling them in any forest, and the work of making what farmers call a "fire guard," requires only a few rounds of the plow annually. Growing timber in this section of Iowa has been merely an experiment in the past. This experiment has proved eminently successful. Now, therefore, the people should commence the work of planting trees extensively. Every quarter-section ought to have ten acres of timber, and in ten years after the planting of the young

trees, a pleasant shade for man and beast, rails, boards, and beauty will reward the labor of the tree-planting husbandman."

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### FUEL.

Bituminous coal is our principal fuel, which is delivered at our place for five dollars per ton, from the inexhaustable coal mines of Fort Dodge, which is fifty-three miles east of Storm Lake.

The Little Sioux River traverses the north line of this County, which is lined with considerable of a body of timber. Wood can be purchased there and delivered in Storm Lake for four dollars per cord. So while we live in such a vast prairie county, fuel is furnished cheaper than in some of the more timbered counties.

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WE have appropriated a few pages of this pamphlet to some first-class advertisements, for the benefit of our readers. Those that advertise freely are willing to bring their business before the public, and will do to trust, for they are anxious that others shall live and prosper as well as themselves, and therefore we take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, and request that you peruse them.

## SPECIAL TO SPORTSMEN.

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### HUNTING.

Nearly every day large quantities of game is captured, such as deer, elk, geese and ducks, in the vicinity of Storm Lake. Several loads of deer have been shipped during the past week. The disciples of Nimrod can devote and while away some very pleasant hours in capturing the above game. Visitors are among us daily from different parts of the State, and the experts are very successful, and are prone to tarry, for the large quantities of game seen wandering around and hovering over, will allure any lover of sport to several days, additional recreation at Storm Lake.

### FISHING.

An abundance of the finest kind of fish sport in the waters of Storm Lake. The principal varieties are pickerel, buffalo, bass, perch, &c., varying in size from two to forty pounds. Nearly every citizen is the possessor of a hook and line, and when time permits, he can be seen angling for the finny tribe and generally with good success. Visitors appreciate the sport as well as we, and frequently piscatorial excursions are the order of the day.

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IN going East or coming West, purchase tickets via New York Central, Michigan Central & Great Western, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Des Moines Valley Railroads.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION OF IOWA.

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The State *Register* of the 18th of Nov., 1871, publishes a summarized report of the Auditor of State for the two fiscal years ending the first Monday of this present month.

It is a source of gratification and of pride to the citizens of Iowa to contemplate our financial condition as therein set forth. By comparing our taxation with that of other States we can look over the country in vain to find the same economy. And looking backward for a number of years, comparing our history with that of other States, we find that socially, civilly and politically, in peace and in war, we have experienced the same difficulties as our sister States, and yet we have preserved a small amount of cash in our treasury, and kept our account clear upon the day-book and ledger of the world, as the following facts and figures condensed from the Auditor's report will testify:

The balance on hand in the State Treasury is nearly \$96,000. Of this amount \$81,000 belongs to the general revenue fund, and the balance to other funds.

The total receipts for the two fiscal years, from all sources, were \$2,206,357.33, and the expenditures in the same time, \$2,413,586.93. Thus we find that \$200,000 more than the actual receipts, have been expended; but there was in the treasury on October 30th, 1869, a balance of \$303,198, which was carried over into the receipts of this fiscal period, still leaving a balance unexpended of over \$96,000.

It appears that from the two-mill levy of State taxes, there was realized \$1,300,429, and that over \$900,000 were raised from other sources, including war and defense fund, sale of lands, licenses, interest on delinquent taxes, etc. In

addition to the amount of funds in the treasury, there is due by county treasurers, whose accounts have been adjusted, \$38,465.65.

The Auditor, in his report, has made out an estimate for the two fiscal years coming—something that has never been made out before. He estimates that the receipts from all sources will be \$1,972,400. and the necessary expenditures—that is, the ordinary running expenses of the Government—\$1,341,500.

He has compiled a statement showing the value of taxable property for all the years from 1858 to 1871. According to that statement the taxable property of Iowa has been increased in value from two hundred and fourteen millions, in 1858, to three hundred and forty-seven millions, in 1871. During all these years the rate of taxation has never been less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills, and never more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills.

The economy of Iowa will appear more clearly when we institute a comparison with other States and their rates of taxation for 1870. In the following extract from the Auditor's report the reader will see the rates of taxation levied in several States for 1870: "Illinois,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mills; Kentucky,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mills; Kansas,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  mills; Minnesota, 5 mills; Missouri, 5 mills; New York,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mills; Nebraska, 6 mills; Ohio, 4 mills; West Virginia, 3 mills; Wisconsin,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills." Illinois, which bounds us on the east, has a State tax which falls nearly four times as heavily on her citizens as our tax does upon us; and Nebraska's levy for 1870 was, comparatively speaking, three times as much as that of Iowa.

Those who are out of power may torture these facts into different shapes, but figures do not lie, and taking this axiom as granted, we are led to the conclusion that the people of Iowa are the best governed and most cheaply governed people in the world.

## TAX PAYING, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

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### SYNOPSIS OF IOWA TAX LAW.

Taxes are due in November of each year, and become delinquent, if not paid on the first day of February following, when interest accrues at the rate of 1 per cent. a month for the first three months, 2 per cent. a month for the second period of three months, 3 per cent. a month for the third period of three months, and 4 per cent. for each month thereafter. If not paid before the first Monday in October after delinquency, all lands are sold for taxes and interest. The purchaser has the right to pay delinquent taxes whenever the same become delinquent, and to redeem land the owner must pay all taxes, interest and costs of sale, and a penalty of thirty per cent., with interest on the whole at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. After three years from the date of sale the right to redeem expires, except as to minor heirs and insane persons. And to redeem after sale, the owner must pay a penalty of 30 per cent. on amount of taxes, interest and costs, and ten per cent. on the whole amount, up to time of redemption.

We make no charge for paying taxes. For the year 1870 we paid taxes on over 60,000 acres.

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### COMMISSIONS.

The rates and regulations adopted by Barton & Hobbs for selling real estate are as follows: Five per cent. on \$3,-

000 or less, and two per cent on the excess on such sale exceeding \$3,000. Full commissions will be charged on sales to purchasers referred by us in any way. When an owner sells he must notify us at once. All titles of lands given us for sale must be perfect, or we will not offer them for sale. When owners fail to convey lands sold by us at the prices given us, full commissions will be charged, for we have done just what he authorized us to do, and for which he *agreed to pay* us. It often requires much time, labor and expense to effect a sale, and we do not wish to handle property unless we can have a six months' agency. We will allow a reasonable commission to all bankers and real estate dealers who will send us customers, as soon as such sale is perfected.

We invite all interested to a careful examination of our rates and regulations, and hope they will call on us, as we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their business with us. We will dispose of your lands as speedily as possible, sparing no pains or expense in advertising the same.

---

### MEASURING LAND.

One acre contains 160 square rods, 4,840 square yards, 43,560 square feet. One rod contains 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  square yards, 272 $\frac{1}{4}$  square feet. One square yard contains nine square feet.

#### THE SIDE OF A SQUARE TO CONTAIN

One acre.....	208.71 feet.	12.65 rods.	64 paces
One-half acre ...	147.58 "	8.94 "	45 "
One-third " ...	120.50 "	7.30 "	37 "
One-fourth " ...	104.36 "	6.32 "	32 "
One-eighth " ...	73.79 "	4.47 "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

# DISTANCES FROM STORM LAKE.

MILES.	EAST TO	POPULATION	MILES.	EAST TO	POPULATION
10...	Newell.....	300	1350...	New York City.....	930,273
53...	Fort Dodge....	3,500	103...	Grand Junction.....	500
73...	Webster City...	1,600	153...	Des Moines....	15,000
109...	Iowa Falls.....	2,000	302...	Keokuk.....	13,000
119...	Ackley.....	1,800	602...	St. Louis.....	310,864
151...	Cedar Falls....	4,500	327...	Davenport.....	22,320
160...	Waterloo.....	5,000	328...	Rock Island....	13,000
189...	Independence..	3,600	460...	Bloomington ..	15,000
266...	Manchester....	3,500	400...	LaSalle.....	5,600
286...	Farley.....	1,318	384...	Mendota.....	4,500
253...	Dubuque.....	20,000	356...	Dixon.....	4,130
435...	Chicago.....	300,000	320...	Freeport.....	8,300
948...	Niagara Falls..	3,000	270...	Galena.....	7,800
1000...	Rochester.....	65,000	596...	Centralia.....	5,000
1200...	Albany.....	75,000	672...	Cairo.....	7,000
MILES.	WEST TO	POPULATION	MILES.	WEST TO	POPULATION
21...	Cherokee.....	500	176...	Council Bluffs..	10,000
81...	Sioux City.....	5,500	180...	Omaha.....	14,300
171...	Yankton.....	1,200	2185...	San Francisco..	175,000
2036...	Fort Benton...	700			

# STANDARD OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	LBS.		LBS.
Apples, dried, per bushel ..	24	Potatoes, Irish, per bushel ..	60
Barley .....	60	Potatoes, sweet .....	50
Beans, white .....	80	Peaches, peeled and dried..	40
Beans, Castor.....	46	Peaches, unpeeled .....	33
Bran .....	24	Rye .....	56
Buckwheat.....	52	Salt .....	56
Corn, shelled .....	56	Seed, clover .....	60
Corn in ear.....	70	“ timothy.....	45
Corn Meal.....	50	“ flax.....	56
Coal per bushel.....	80	“ blue grass, clean .....	14
Coal, per bbl, or 2 4-7 bush, of 2688 inches.....	200	“ cotton, crude .....	34
Osage Orange, per bushel..	38	“ cotton, hulled.....	56
Hominy.....	60	“ millet.....	50
Malt.....	38	“ orchard grass.....	14
Oats .....	33	“ herd grass .....	14
Onions.....	57	“ lucerne .....	60
Peas.....	60	Turnips.....	56
Peanuts .....	22	Wheat.....	60



# THE HISTORY OF THE

## AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY  
JOHN ADAMS

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
THE FIRST VOLUME.  
CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE  
REVOLUTION FROM 1763 TO 1781.

THE SECOND VOLUME.  
CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE  
REVOLUTION FROM 1781 TO 1789.

NEW-YORK:  
PRINTED BY J. B. LEECH, 1789.

THE HISTORY OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY

JOHN ADAMS

# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY  
JOSEPH NEALE

VOLUME I

BOSTON  
PUBLISHED BY  
JOSEPH NEALE

1857

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

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JOSEPH NEALE

VOLUME I

# Storm Lake Pilot

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## A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED AT

STORM LAKE, BUENA VISTA CO., IOWA

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Located in the Center of one of the Finest  
Agricultural Regions in the  
United States.

Special attention given to Descriptions of the  
Soil, Climate, Products and Resources  
of Northwestern Iowa.

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# Pioneer Store of Buena Vista County

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KEEP A GENERAL STOCK OF

**DRY GOODS,**

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE WILL DUPLICATE DUBUQUE PRICES.

Also Dealers in all Kinds of Country Produce:

The Highest Market Price Paid for

GRAIN, HIDES, TALLOW, LARD, &c.

STORM LAKE, IOWA.

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THEOPH. SLUTZ,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE DEALER IN

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,**

Building Paper, Mouldings and Brick.

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**BUILDING and BRIDGE TIMBERS**

OF ALL DIMENSIONS KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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**DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,**

AND FENCE PICKETS.

FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

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CHARLES A. SAUNDERS,  
**Architect, Builder and Contractor.**

*All kinds of Carpenter and Joiner Work*  
**Done with Neatness and Dispatch.**

SHOP on Lake Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth,

Opposite the Office of Barton & Hobbs,

**STORM LAKE, IOWA.**

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JOHN WEBER, OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

**SIOUX CITY, IOWA.**

Is located in the business part of the City,  
has been newly refitted and furnished,  
and can furnish first-class accommodation.

**FREE 'BUS**

TO AND FROM TRAINS AND STEAMBOATS.

We can recommend this House to the public as the place to stop at when visiting  
Sioux City. We know, for we have tried it.

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SUCCESSOR TO H. F. STURDIVANT.

Wholesale Dealer in Imported and Domestic  
**Whiskies, Brandies, Wines,**  
**GINS, SPIRITS, ALCOHOL, &c.**

PEARL STREET,

**SIOUX CITY, IOWA.**

J. M. BRUNSWICK.  
Billiard Table Manufacturer,

479, 481 and 483 State Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

---

The loss of my factory and stock, at 47 and 49 State Street, by the late fire, will in no way impair my business for I have re-established my office, salesroom and factory at the spacious quarters, 479, 481 and 483 State Street, where I have on hand a replete assortment of

**BILLIARD, PIGEON HOLE**

**And Jenny Lind Tables,**

OF LATEST STYLES, AS WELL AS

**BILLIARD MATERIALS**

Of Every Description.

As heretofore, I pay particular attention to cutting down and re-fitting of Billiard Tables, turning and re-coloring of Billiard Balls, Pool Balls, Bagatelle Balls, and turning of Ten Pin Balls.

**J. M. Brunswick's Latest Patent Combination Cushion attached on shortest notice.**

4 6 8 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.  
111 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
48 St. Louis Street, New Orleans, La. }

**J. M. BRUNSWICK,**

CHICAGO.

**Sole Manufacturer of the Latest Improved, Latest Style Billiard Tables.**

# E. C. PRUSSIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## HARDWARE and CUTLERY

BUILDING PAPER, CEMENT, STUCCO, ROOFING MATERIAL,  
IRON, NAILS, SASH, GLASS,  
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**Plows, Stoves and Tinware**

Agricultural Tools of all Descriptions,

**REAPERS AND MOWERS**

*Market Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.*

### SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

A Bundle of Fence Wire weighs.....	63	Lbs.
One mile in length, single wire, No. 9, weighs .....	323	"
Required to fence a Government 40, four strands,.....	21	Bdls.
" " " 80, " " .....	32	"
" " quarter section, " " .....	42	"
" " half " " " .....	63	"
" " full " " " .....	84	"
Fence Staples, to the pound,.....	85	

## FURNITURE

PHILIP BREITHAUPT,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Parlor, Chamber, Sitting Room, Dining Room  
and Kitchen

## FURNITURE.

*Mattresses, Spring Beds, Looking Glasses,  
Picture Frames, Children's Carriages, &c.*

My stock is FULL and COMPLETE, and comprises an EXCELLENT SELECTION, as customers will find.

Prices as Low as Dubuque Dares to Sell.

Salesroom and Factory on Fifth St., next the Fort Dodge House.

**FORT DODGE, IOWA**

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# INMAN LINE

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THE

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